

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Terrible Fight Between Widely Known Politicians.

One Falls Before the Knife and the Other to the Pistol.

At 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel William Casius Goodloe, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh Kentucky District, and Colonel Armistead M. Swope, met on the Postoffice corridor at Lexington, Ky. Both were after the mail that was in their letter boxes, which are rather close together. They approached these boxes at almost the same instant, and when each saw who the other was they glared at each other fiercely, and one of the two, it cannot be discovered which, exclaimed: "You spoke to me; you insulted me."

This was followed by some angry words from the other man. At this instant they straightened up, and each drew a weapon at the same moment. Swope a revolver and Goodloe a clasp knife. As soon as the weapons were drawn Swope fired, and Goodloe knocked the revolver down as it went off, the ball entering his abdomen on the right side. Goodloe then began stabbing his opponent in the breast with his knife, fully forcing Swope backward toward the money-order door. After several blows had been struck by Goodloe, Swope fired again, missing Goodloe. In a moment after firing the second shot Colonel Swope fell on his face and died almost instantly. On his person were found thirteen wounds—on his back, arms, and in his breast.

Immediately after the killing Colonel Goodloe walked to a physician's office, where his wounds were examined. He was perfectly cool and made a disposition of his property in case of death.

The cause of the difficulty was a statement made in the Republican Convention of May 1, 1888, by Colonel Goodloe, in which he said that he had been elected to the Fayette County delegation in the Convention did not speak to Swope.

The correspondence between the men occurred about the middle of May, 1888. It was very brief, and simply withdrew the remarks each had made to the other. Since that trouble they have never spoken to each other, and since their differences were settled by the correspondence they have never spoken of each other, acting as if the other had never existed.

The only persons who saw the fight were Postmaster McChesney, who was just issuing a money order, William K. Shelby, who was in the money order lobby, and Harry Swift, a postal clerk. Shelby aided Goodloe in reaching the physician's office.

Late in the night Goodloe gave the following version of the difficulty: He said that as he went toward his Postoffice box he saw Colonel Swope getting his mail, and as he did not wish a difficulty he waited for Swope to get away with his mail and go out. But after he had procured his mail, Swope still stood in front of his box.

Goodloe politely said: "Will you please allow me to get my mail?" Swope, trouble then began, and with few words, Colonel Swope drew his revolver and attempted to shoot Goodloe in the head. He knocked the pistol, and it went off, the bullet going through a package of papers Goodloe had in his hands and into his abdomen. He attempted to ward off the revolver until he could get his knife out, and when he did, he began cutting his assailant as rapidly as possible until he fell.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Clark, being interviewed at Washington, said: "In the Republican party of the nation there are few men better or more widely admired than Colonel Goodloe. The announcement of the tragedy will be like a personal grief to thousands of Republicans. Colonel Goodloe could have had recognition under the present Administration, but he preferred to stay in Kentucky because of his business interests. He was a man of absolute fearlessness, manly, and generous."

The intelligence of the tragedy was a profound shock to a large number of persons in Washington. Colonel Goodloe had many friends in the capital, and was highly esteemed by prominent leaders of both political parties. As a member of the Republican National Committee he naturally enjoyed the confidence of the chief public men of the Republican party, and his courtesy, genial nature, and general lovable character gave him a warm place in the affections not only of those with whom he was in political accord, but of those with whom he differed on national affairs. By marriage he is related to Senator Beck, of Kentucky, his brother, Major Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, having married the Senator's daughter. When in the city he was a frequent visitor at Senator Beck's residence, and here he met many of the Democratic members of Congress.

The President knew Colonel Goodloe well, and esteemed him highly. The news of his probably fatal shooting was communicated to him, and affected him to a most marked extent. The intelligence seemed to stun the President almost as though it had been a near relative. A book which he was holding in his hand at the time fell to the floor, and for a few minutes he paced nervously and abstractedly up and down. He asked that the particulars of the tragedy which might be received should be communicated to him.

Colonel A. M. Swope was about fifty years old and a native of Kentucky. He practiced law at Paris, Ky., until the beginning of the war, when he joined the Union army and rose to rank of Colonel, serving on General Buell's staff. After the war he went to Lexington, and resumed the practice of his profession. He has held many positions of trust within the ranks of National Administration, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in his party. In the last Kentucky Republican Convention he made a strong fight for Senator Sherman, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to have the delegation instructed for his nomination, being opposed by Colonel Goodloe. In 1877 Mr. Swope was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District, and resigned in 1883. He was an applicant for Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Harrison, but was defeated. It is asserted, through the emity of Colonel Goodloe.

William Casius Goodloe was born in Madison County in 1841. His great grandfather was General Green Clay, who commanded a brigade in the Northwestern campaign under General Harrison. In 1861 he accompanied his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to Russia, where he was sent as Minister by President Lincoln. Mr. Goodloe acted as Secretary of the Legation until 1862, when he returned and joined the Union army as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, serving until 1864, when he resigned and commenced the practice of law in Lexington. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was appointed a member of the committee to notify General Grant of his nomination. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, and the following winter was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator.

It is proposed to establish an Interstate Prohibition League, including Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and the two Dakotas, dedicated to the purpose of fighting the liquor traffic. Nebraska is to vote on a prohibitory amendment next year, and the idea is to perfect an organization which will bring the united prohibition strength of the West to bear in the campaign.

The new crown which has been manufactured for the German Emperor by the court jeweler weighs three pounds, and is adorned with a hundred fine diamonds. That provided for the Empress is ornamented with eleven pearls and nearly fifteen hundred diamonds.

The skeletons of three miners who went into the Wolf Mountains to prospect for the Lost Cabin gold mines in 1886, have been found in Carbon County, Wyoming.

LATER NEWS.

A fire on the river road in Bedford, N. H., destroyed the house of Samuel W. Dunbar. Two children, a six-year-old boy of Joseph Ricker and a five-year-old boy of John Hart, were burned to death.

In a railroad collision near Altoona, Penn., William Stevens, a brakeman, was killed and two other persons injured.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, has voted to install the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as its pastor.

The World's Fair Site Committee of New York decided to use no part of Central Park for the site, and the resolutions were accepted with cheers by the General Committee.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, William B. Hart, has died at Harrisburg, Penn.

A FIRE in a new thirteen-story flouring mill in St. Paul, Minn., has caused the destruction of that mill, with a loss of \$150,000.

FIFTEEN convicts confined in the penitentiary at Huntsville, Ala., attempted to escape. One of them was shot and killed and two others were wounded.

HUNDREDS of cattle and sheep perished in a severe snowstorm in New Mexico, and at least five cowboys were frozen to death.

FIRE has destroyed property to the value of \$100,000 at Columbus, Ohio.

The clothes taken from the body of Dr. Cronin by his murderers, with his case of instruments, have been found in a sewer at Chicago.

J. D. VAUN has been hanged at Summerville, Tenn., for the murder of North White. He had tried suicide twice, and the rope sank into the wound, breaking his neck.

At Leesburg, Va., one hundred armed men took Owen Andrews, colored, eighteen years of age, from jail and hanged him for attempting to assault Miss Leith, a white school girl.

The convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union began in Chicago.

SECRETARY TRACY has ordered Rear Admiral D. L. Braine to the command of the New York Navy Yard.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed and issued the proclamation admitting Montana to the Union. The proclamation is similar to those admitting North and South Dakota.

SIX special committees were appointed by the President of the Maritime Conference, and a number of amendments to the Rules of the Road were adopted by the Conference.

The annual report of Colonel C. McCawley, Commander of the Marine Corps, shows that there are 1823 enlisted men in the service—894 on board ship, and 929 on shore duty.

DEVIISHES on the warpath in Abyssinia were defeated, three of their Chiefs being among the slain.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has approved the scheme of a new Colonial Department.

MANY notable men were present at a banquet given in London in honor of P. T. Barnum, the great showman.

The Oil Producers' Association of Pennsylvania has raised \$12,000,000 for the purpose of laying a pipe line and building refineries in opposition to the Standard Oil Company.

FIVE boilers at Pardee & Co.'s coal mines, near Hazleton, Penn., exploded, killing John Burke, Frank Munck and Joseph Rand. Cold water in a hot boiler was the cause.

A WOMAN, said to be an important witness in the Cronin murder case, was sand-bagged in Chicago.

The Catholic Centennial was opened at Baltimore by an imposing procession of ecclesiastics and pontifical high mass, at which Archbishop Ryan preached the sermon.

The first sod of the Nicaragua Canal was formally turned amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of spectators.

The French Government has prohibited a proposed Boulangist demonstration.

At a public meeting in Sydney, Australia, resolutions were adopted in favor of colonial federation.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, has been installed in office with the usual show.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, son of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Bombay, India, and was given an enthusiastic welcome.

BISHOP O'DWYER, of Limerick, Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the Plan of Campaign.

MR. BAYARD'S MARRIAGE.

The ex-Secretary of State's Second Matrimonial Venture.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and Miss Mary Willing Clymer, were married the other afternoon, at the bride's residence in Washington, in the presence of a distinguished company. The intention was to have the wedding as quiet as possible, and the invitations, numbering about 150, were confined to the relatives of the contracting parties and a few personal friends. Among the latter were ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Dickinson, ex-Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Rivers, who came to Washington for the express purpose of attending the wedding. The Bayard family was represented by Miss Bayard, Misses Florence, Louise and Ellen Bayard, Philip J. Bayard, James Williams, Jeremiah Smith and wife, and Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, all of Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Warren, of Boston, and Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., of New Haven, Conn.

The bride is a great granddaughter of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a relative of ex-Representative Heister Clymer of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, President of the New York Society. She was given in marriage by her brother, Dr. Shubrick Clymer, of Boston.

A reception and breakfast followed the marriage and soon after the newly married couple left the city for a tour to New York and other Northern cities.

The strike of the Scottish schoolboys, which began at Harwick, spread to Glasgow, and other places in the west of Scotland, and also into Ayrshire and about Aberdeen. The boys formed regular labor-like parades, with banners and cries for "shorter hours." The strike also spread to England. The other day 160 malcontents paraded the streets of Burnes, demanding "abolition of the cane, less hours in school, less parading, and no home lessons."

KILLED THEIR CAPTORS.

A Sheriff and Deputy Murdered by Eight Indian Prisoners.

Sheriff Reynolds, W. A. Holmes and Eugene Middleton, while taking eight Apache Indian murderers and one Mexican to Yuma, (Arizona) Penitentiary, were killed by their prisoners. The Sheriff had removed the shackles from the legs of six of the Indians before they started to walk up a heavy snowdrift, but they were handcuffed together by the wrists in sets of two, their outer hands being free. At a signal from one of the Indians, the Sheriff was seized by the two immediately back of him, while the two Indians immediately in front of the deputy secured his gun, with which, after killing him, they shot the Sheriff, who was held by their companions. During the massacre the Mexican ran to the stage, and warned the driver, Middleton. The latter drew his pistol, but was shot twice by the Indians and badly wounded.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The strike of the coal miners in Belgium has collapsed.

The New England Lathers' Protective Union has 10,000 members.

An assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed in Oklahoma.

The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen is now the Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has now local organizations in 194 of our cities.

SEVERAL German unions in New York city have classes where English is taught to members who cannot speak the language.

ALL the machinists of the United States are to form a national union for the mutual protection of its members against the employers.

The formation of great federations like that projected for the railroads will soon be undertaken by several trades that are not yet organized.

The Supreme Court of Montana decides that mechanics' wages must be paid before any other debts are liquidated out of an insolvent debtor's assets.

EIGHTEEN planters in Hayes and Caldwell Counties, Texas, are accused of importing Mexicans into the United States to pick cotton on their plantations.

THAT great labor organization, the Patrons of Husbandry, is growing rapidly in Michigan, and nearly 100,000 of the farmers of the State have joined it this year.

The sailors and firemen of the port of New York have organized a trade union. It will work in harmony with similar organizations in England, Ireland and Scotland.

EIGHT-HOUR meetings are being held in the principal cities in England, where it is believed will see the end of the eight-hour system soon. At present nine hours is the rule.

On July 5, 1890, the Iron Molders' Union of America was organized, having but a few local unions. There are now 250 local and 28,000 members, of whom fully 39,000 are in bed.

The window-glass manufacturers of Findlay, Ohio, have advanced the price of window glass fifteen per cent, to conform with the recent advance made by the Pittsburgh houses.

THERE are altogether 42,740,000 spindles in operation in the various manufacturing towns of England. The total number of mechanical looms in Europe is estimated at 1,000,000, of which 600,000 are in England.

There have now been three conferences between representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor. The questions that were under debate at them will be brought up at the National Conventions of both bodies.

A RESOLUTION has been passed by the Convention of the National Association of Silk Workers at Yonkers, N. Y., that all the members should unite in the endeavor to bring about an equalization of wages in the trade all over the country.

In some of the villages in the North of Ireland are still to be found "thatchers." They thatch country houses with straw, but their services are not often needed. Most of them are old men. Their average earnings all the year round are \$1.50 to \$3 a week.

The New Jersey State Factory Inspector says he will see to it that after next session of the Legislature, any factory owner sending ignorant or unskilled persons to work about machinery known to be dangerous shall be held accountable for all injury or damage done.

SIXTY-SEVEN STAMFORD, of California, has finished with Chinaman in his vineyard. The Superintendent says that white labor is much more profitable than Chinese, even at far higher wages. He declines to say how low wages, as he says, the other system is much the most productive.

In Nevada electricity runs the very deep mines and has increased production twenty-five per cent. The men who work at 2100 feet deep live only a few years, notwithstanding the fact they work only about two hours per day. They get more pay than eight-hour men. They work fifteen minutes and rest forty-five.

An address was recently delivered in a Brooklyn church by the Earl of Methuen on the condition of the English soldier. He said that, through the operations of benevolent societies, there had been erected for the working people of London a new class of houses, which give good accommodations at a rent exceeding \$1.50 per week, while in Dublin an excellent dwelling can be procured for \$1 per week.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
45	3 00 @ 4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	45 00 @ 50 00
Calves, common to prime	5 50 @ 7 75
Sheep	4 00 @ 5 00
Lams	5 00 @ 6 25
Hogs—Live	4 00 @ 4 50
Dressed	5 50 @ 6 50
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25 @ 4 40
Patents	4 75 @ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84 50 @ 84 50
Rye—State	55 @ 55
Barley—Two-rowed State	— @ 55
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40 @ 42 50
Oats—No. 1 White	— @ 34
Mixed Western	34 @ 37 50
Hay—No. 1	80 @ 85
Straw—Long Rye	— @ 75
Lard—City Steam	— @ 6 25
Butter—State Creamery	18 @ 24 50
Dairy, fair to good	15 @ 23
West. Im. Creamery	10 @ 19
Cheese—State Factory	7 50 @ 12 50
Skims—Light	7 50 @ 8
Western	7 @ 10
Eggs—State and Penn.	21 @ 34
STEERS—BUFFALO.	2 25 @ 2 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50 @ 4 65
Lams—Fair to Good	5 50 @ 6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 25 @ 4 70
Four-Family	5 00 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	— @ 82 50
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	— @ 36 50
Oats—No. 2, White	35 @ 35 50
Barley—No. 1 Canada	67 @ 68

BOSTON.	
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25 @ 5 80
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45 50 @ 45 50
Oats—No. 2 White	37 @ 35
Rye—State	60 @ 65

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight	5 @ 3 50
Sheep—Live weight	2 50 @ 4 50
Lams	3 50 @ 5 50
Hogs	— @ 5 50

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. family	4 00 @ 4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov.	80 50 @ 81
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov.	40 50 @ 41
Oats—Ungraded White	35 @ 38
Potatoes—Rose	35 @ 38
Butter—Creamery Extra	23 @ 24
Cheese—Fat skims	6 @ 7

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Simple Sign—Good Enough—Disinterested Advice—An Active Partner—How He Got There, Etc., Etc.

It was in a grocer's window That she saw a simple sign, And she stopped and slowly read it. While her blue eyes seemed to shine.

Then with scornful lips she murmured, As she tossed her pretty hat: "How I wish that men were labeled With a good plain sign, like that!"

So when she had passed, I ventured Near that favored grocer's shop, And espied this simple legend: "This Corn Warranted to Pop."

GOOD ENOUGH. First Physician—"Did old Coupon's case yield to your treatment?"

Second Physician—"It did. I treated it six months and it yielded something like \$1000."—Time.

DISINTERESTED ADVICE. Mrs. Timid—"Do you suppose it would kill me if I happened to take an overdose of this medicine?"

Mr. Timid (drowsily)—"I don't know; you might try it."—Epoch.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER. "I am going out to-night, love, and if I don't return by ten, don't wait any longer for me."

"Oh! I won't wait so long. I'll come for you if you're not in by nine."—Flying Blade.

HOW HE GOT THERE. Kindly Old Gentleman (visiting penitentiary)—"My poor, unfortunate man! What brought you here?"

Convict—"Well, now boss, I ain't quite certain, 'bein' kinder full at de time, but I tink it wuz de patrol wagon."—Time.

IN A NAME. Jackson—"What's in a name? Pooch, nothing at all, my dear sir."

Johnson—"Oh, yes, there is; my wife's got ten thousand dollars in her own name, and I can't get a cent of it."—Yankee Blade.

AN INCENTIVE TO PIETY. Minister (to bad boy)—"Johnny, you should be good—like my little Tommy."

Johnny—"He don't dare be anything else—you've got so many slippers."—Epoch.

HE LIKED IT. Wife—"How do you like the medicine the doctor left for you?"

Husband—"First rate. There is an unmistakable taste of whiskey—I mean, I guess it will bring me around all right."—Yankee Blade.

A SURE SIGN. Two blind men are on a train. Suddenly loud snarls are heard all over the car.

"There," said one to the other, "that's the fourth tunnel we have passed through to-day."—Judge.

AT THE FLORIST'S. Elderly Female—"Do you keep all kinds of plants here?"

Florist—"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, you can give me a couple of electric light plants, I guess."—Time.

AT THE MUSIC STORE. Mrs. Henpek—"What's this?"

Clerk—"That's an attachment which fastens on a piano to make it shut up quickly."

Mr. Henpek (aside)—"Heavens! I wish it could be hitched onto Maria!"—Light.

HE WAS GENEROUS. "Can't you stay a little while longer?" asked the criminal as his kind friend was about to leave.

"No, Bob, I haven't time to-day."

"Well," said Bob, "take some of mine, I've got ten years more than I want here."—Life.

THEORY AND CONDITION. Doctor—"Take these powders as directed, and your cold will be gone in two or three days."

Patient—"You seem quite hoarse, doctor?"

Doctor—"Yes; I've had a bad cold for four weeks."—Epoch.

AN UNWITTING ERROR. Proprietor (to waiter reported for incivility)—"What do you mean, sir, by being insolent to one of my patrons?"

Waiter—"That's all right, boss, he never orders any more than coffee and crullers."

(To the waiter)—"I beg your pardon."—Time.

TRUE LOVE. Angiolina—"I love you."

Ernesto—"I love you."

Angiolina—"Darling."

Ernesto—"Are we alone? Where is your poodle?"

Angiolina—"You are sitting on him; never mind. Continue; I love to hear you talk."—Epoch.

yards of it since it is good cloth."—Yankee Blade.

ITS VALUE INCREASED. Wife—"Mother wants to come and make a visit, John, but I'm afraid she never will as long as we have that parrot. She detests parrots."

Husband—"Does she?"

Wife—"Yes, and you know you have a standing offer of \$50 for that bird."

Husband—"My dear, I wouldn't sell that parrot for \$100."—Epoch.

A SLIP OF THE TONGUE. Mamma—"Why, Harry St. Clair! You naughty, naughty boy! I heard you tell your little brother just now, that you'd 'knock him into the middle of next week' if he didn't sit over on the sofa. What do you mean by using such language?"

Harry—"I—I—I meant to say 'please sit over,' but my tongue slipped."—Time.

FEMINE CURIOSITY. Lady (after giving him a supper)—"Will you saw some wood for me now?"

Tramp—"I am very sorry, but I have another engagement."

Lady—"And what, pray, may that be?"

Tramp (with great dignity)—"Madam, I am surprised that you should so far forget yourself as to inquire into a gentleman's private affairs."—Grip.

KNEW HER BUSINESS. "Father," said the lawyer's daughter, "you know that Algernon has for some time been making suit for my hand."

"Yes."

"He filed his declaration last evening."

"And you want my consent?"

"Not exactly. I was afraid he might file application for leave to amend his declaration, so I closed out the case at once."—Merchant Traveler.

TRYING TO CATCH UP. "How much is my bill?" asked a traveling man of the hotel clerk.

"Four dollars."

"But I merely spent the night here, I haven't had a meal."

"Well, that's right."

"Yes, give me my key again."

"Your key?"

"Yes, I'm going back to see if I can't sleep about two dollars worth more."—Merchant Traveler.

THE BRAINS DIDN'T COUNT. Jiggs—"I hear that you have started in business with Biggs."

Biggs—"Yes. We are equal partners—he puts in the money and I put in the experience and brains."

Jiggs—"You put in the experience and brains?"

Biggs—"Yes."

Jiggs—"And you are equal partners?"

Biggs—"Yes."

Jiggs—"What an immense amount of experience you must have had, Biggs."

—Life.

A SURE CURE. Lady Visitor (at office of eminent physician)—"I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep-walking. I have had the habit for years, and lately it has become worse."

Dr. Highprice—"It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription and have it filled at Colde, Steele & Co's."

"Colde, Steele & Co's! Why, that is not a drugstore. It is a hardware firm."

"Yes, madam. The prescription calls for a paper of tacks. Dose: Two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring."—New York Weekly.

A Queer Occupation. This man,